of the Council should be limited to a period of 20 years. By the time they deal with this work for 20 years, their life is nearly finished. They have to experience different modes, different varieties, anddifferent methods of speeches and different temperaments and different scenes all rushing through. It is a truism to say that the 20 years' service of these reporters is equal to 30 years' service of other servants of the Government. That is the reason why we propose the grade 40—6—70.

President.—So they are to reach their maximum in 5 years since the increment is Rs. 6 every year. Have you got any amendment to this resolution?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What I have got to say is that there may be two grads, if necessary, one on Rs. 50 to 70 and the other two on Rs. 40 to 60.

President.—How many on Rs. 40 to 60 and how many on Rs. 50 to 70?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Two on Rs. 40 to 60 and one on Rs. 50 to 70, so that the Government may be able to carry it out. There would not be much difference between the proposals of the Special Finance Committee and those of ours.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I beg to second the amendment.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—I accept the amendment.

Question put:—"*That the pay of the three permanent shorthand reporters of the Legislative Council be placed in two grades 40 to 60 and 50 to 70, two being placed in Rs. 40 to 60 and one in Rs. 50 to 70 grade.*"

Question put and agreed to.

Officers in the temporary establishments.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—It may be a surprise to many Members of this House—but all the same it is true, that there are some officers in the so-called temporary establishment who have put in more than 25 years of continued Government service and yet have not been made permanent and are not entitled to the privileges which other officers are enjoying, namely, privilege leave, pension, etc. Watchers and Tanadars in the Forest Department come under this category. What is the fun of classifying them under temporary establishment when it has to be admitted that the Forest Department cannot be administered without any adequate number of Tanadars and Watchers? Make the whole Forest Department as a temporary establishment and then I do not quarrel if Watchers and Tanadars, the lowest paid, are in the temporary list. It is certainly very cruel not to allow these men the privileges of the other Government officers after making them work during the best

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part of their life in the dangerous and malarial hilly tracts and by the side of flooded rivers during the heaviest monsoons. I, therefore, move that "*This Council recommends that officers in the temporary establishments who have put in at least 10 years' service be made permanent.*"

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I beg to second it.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I beg to support this motion. I have got a list of those in the Forest Department: 19 receiving Rs. 10, 31 receiving Rs. 9 and 39 receiving Rs. 8. These are the wages that they receive every month, and more than half of them have put in more than 10 years' service. They are not, as the mover said, entitled to any privileges that the Government officers or the Government menials are entitled to. After this 10 and 12 years' service on Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10, they will have to go back without getting anything. If it is vexatious in any Department, it is much more in the Forest tract where almost every one gets a dose of malaria. What the Government does is, these people are entertained as temporary hands for one year. As soon as the year is over, it is extended to the next year. In this way for the last 12 or 14 years they were considered to be temporary. I only bring this to the notice of the Government that, when the Government makes their posts permanent, their services have to be credited to their account, and they must give retrospective effect, and they should be considered as permanent servants of the Government for calculating pension—all the service they have put in. That is what the Government should do for the injury inflicted upon these people living in the marshy tracts on the shameful wages of Rs. 8, Rs. 9 and Rs. 10. Altogether, there are only 75 people.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—All these arguments hold good in the case of Watchmen and Maistries in the Irrigation Dement also.

President.—May I know why these people are put in the temporary service? Is there any special reason?

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—It was in 1074 that this system was introduced. In the British parts it is like this. And so, that system is followed here.

President.—Is it not hard? I think they have work throughout the year like other Government servants.

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—Yes. It is hard.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—In the British service in the D. P. W., there is a staff of engineers and officers who are always kept in the temporary service.

President.—Are they not like other Government servants?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No. They are considered as temporary only.

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President.—In the Tramway Department who are all permanent?

Mr. K. Govinda Menon.—The office establishment under Mr. King is permanent. All the others are temporary.

President.—There I can understand. For the Tramway will come to a close at the end of a certain period. For instance, those engineers and all those who are employed in the Mettur Project when the work is over, they are sent away.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—But there will be work right through, for ten, twenty or thirty years, and yet they are considered as temporary.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—So it is in 'Survey and Settlement'.

President.—There I think permanent hands are appointed.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—It is only in the higher grades. Not for the lower grade men. Our people in the Survey Department are in the service for 10 years or so. We are getting applications from them for permanent appointments, and we give them some permanent appointments. And we are also getting applications from them that their service in the Survey Department should be counted for pension, and we are considering that question.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In this case they are practically permanent. It is not temporary work. It is permanent work. So long as the Forest is there, they have work. That is the point.

President.—Will you enquire what the British practice is with regard to these Tanadars, Watchmen and others? In the Irrigation Department also we have Watchmen, and they are also in the temporary establishment, and they are also working for years.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—So is the case with the Travellers' Bungalow Watchmen. There what is being done is the expenditure is debited to the Bungalows, and not to the establishment.

President.—I think they may be put in the permanent establishment.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—I think it would be better.

President.—The question before the House is "*that the officers in the temporary establishments who have put in at least 10 years' service be made permanent.*"

Question put and agreed to.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What I stated was a little different. I said you must consider it as an amendment. I said those who have put in more than 10 years' service, their service may be

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taken into consideration and retrospective effect may be given. I suggested like that. Whatever be the amount of service, retrospective effect should be given and put on the service.

President.—And counted for purposes of pension. Better say that you have an amendment to the resolution.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I just wanted to convey the idea. The main purpose of this meeting, I consider, is to convey our ideas to the Government for their consideration. So what I want to say is that their service may be taken into consideration—they may get this service recorded for purposes of pension.

Section Superintendents.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I beg to move that "*This Council recommends to the Government that Section Superintendents, who have, in addition to their academical qualifications, some technical qualifications also, may be given at least the same privileges of the clerks of the lowest grade in the matter of time-scale pay and pension*".

According to the Committee's recommendations there are two grades, 25 to 40 and 40 to 60. Now the clerks start with 25 to 40 and after having put in a number of years' service automatically rise to the grade of 40 to 60. This is not provided for the Section Superintendents. My point is these gentlemen also ought to get the privilege of rising to the grade of 40 to 60 after putting in 20 years' service, so that Section Superintendents may get a pension of Rs. 30 as the clerks when they retire from service.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I beg to second it.

President.—The question before the House is "*that the Section Superintendents may be given at least the same privileges of the clerks of the lowest grade in the matter of time-scale pay and pension*".

Question put and agreed to.

Clerks of the lowest grade.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I beg to move that "*this Council recommends to the Government that, in the case of the clerks of the lowest grade, the maximum pay of the grade may at once be given to all those old men who have already put in 25 years' service, and that the present incumbents be allowed to benefit retrospectively of the proposed incremental scales of pay at the rate of one increment for every three years' service, provided when they reach their 25th year of service they also be given the maximum of the grade and all these to be done without affecting prejudicially the seniority of service—that is to say, no senior (according to the existing arrangements) is made at any time hereinafter to get less pay than his immediate junior*". This motion standing in my

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